THE APPEAL COMMISSION

THE WORKERS COMPENSATION ACT OF MANITOBA

COMMITTED TO FAIRNESS

2006 Appeal Commission & Medical Review Panel Annual Report

Letter to the Minister

The Honourable Nancy Allan
Minister Responsible for The Workers Compensation Act
Room 317, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I am pleased to present our 2006 Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of *The Workers Compensation Act*. This report covers the twelve month period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

Alan Scramstad

Alan Scramstad
Chief Appeal Commissioner

Introduction

This report outlines the activities and statistics for both the Appeal Commission and Medical Review Panels for the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 inclusive.

The Appeal Commission is the final level of decision making in the workers' compensation appeal structure in Manitoba. The Appeal Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and decide appeals that arise from decisions made by the Workers Compensation Board (WCB). The Appeal Commission is separate and independent from the WCB, ensuring that issues from workers and employers are heard by an impartial panel with no interest in the matters under appeal.

The Appeal Commission consists of full and part-time appeal commissioners who are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for specific terms.

Medical Review Panels are established under *The Workers Compensation Act* (the Act) as a separate and independent process from the WCB and the Appeal Commission. Medical Review Panels allow questions to be asked of an independent panel of medical experts and an impartial medical opinion obtained on a worker's claim. The findings of a Medical Review Panel are considered evidentiary in nature and are not binding upon the WCB or Appeal Commission.

The Minister responsible for the Act appoints the Medical Review Panel Chair and Alternate Chair. The independence of the Chairs, and the ability of the employer and worker to select physicians who have not previously treated the worker to sit on a panel, allows for an impartial medical opinion.

The Office of the Registrar is responsible for providing administrative support to both the Appeal Commission and Medical Review Panels.

In keeping with their independence, the Appeal Commission and Medical Review Panel activities and statistics are reported separately from the WCB.

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Mission Statement

To ensure workers and employers continue to receive a full and impartial hearing of appeals in accordance with fairness and the rules of natural justice and that decisions of the Appeal Commission are a fair reflection of the facts of the case and the governing legislation.

Values

Quality Assurance

The Appeal Commission maintains a consistent and high level of professional conduct, knowledgeable decision making, and accountability, while respecting differing and shared values and perspectives.

Public Integrity

The Appeal Commission is, and is seen to be, an independent body with integrity and a rational decision making process.

Responsive to Change

The Appeal Commission evolves in a proactive and creative manner by assuring a process of consultation and consensus around desired change.

Investigations

All appeal commissioners are committed to a high standard of professionalism in their duties to conduct fair and impartial hearings under *The Workers Compensation Act* and its regulations. As well as their individual responsibilities to become knowledgeable in the matters before them, the commissioners have individual and collective responsibilities to one another to ensure an atmosphere of mutual respect, tolerance of individual differences and opinions, freedom from pre-determined bias and a commitment to look for objective truth and sound decision making.

Respectful Work Environment

Appeal commissioners interact with staff and colleagues in a manner which promotes mutual respect as well as clarity and understanding of respective roles.

A Message from the Chief Appeal Commissioner

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Appeal Commission for the year 2006.

Our report is entitled *Committed to Fairness*. This title reflects our mission to ensure that all parties to an appeal receive a full and impartial hearing. A commitment to fairness is expected by our stakeholders, required by our statute and evident in our processes, hearings and decisions. The commissioners and staff of the Appeal Commission strive at all times to meet this commitment.

As the final appeal body under *The Workers Compensation Act* (the Act), the Appeal Commission serves an important function in Manitoba's workers compensation and administrative justice systems. It provides an independent forum for the resolution of concerns for persons who are not satisfied with the decisions of the Workers Compensation Board. It also serves as the final appeal body under the *Government Employees Compensation Act* for federal government employees working in Manitoba and under *The Victims Bill of Rights* for victims of crime.

This report contains statistics which detail the work of the Appeal Commission over the past year. Of note is that 2006 saw the fourth consecutive annual increase in appeal volumes.

Many changes to the Act became effective January 1, 2006. Some of the changes directly affect the Appeal Commission's mandate and operations, such as: the removal of the Appeal Commission's jurisdiction to deal with constitutional questions; the establishment of fixed term appointments for appeal commissioners; and the establishment of the Chief Appeal Commissioner's authority to determine conflict of interest matters. The Appeal Commission is already dealing with appeals arising under amended provisions.

The Appeal Commission has participated as a founding member in the formation of the Manitoba Council of Administrative Tribunals (MCAT). This not-for-profit organization was established to facilitate the sharing of information, expertise and experience amongst Manitoba's administrative tribunals. Appeal commissioners and staff participated in the first annual conference hosted by MCAT in 2006.

Appeal commissioners and staff also participated in a variety of continuing education seminars and conferences which serve to develop and maintain skills and assist appeal commissioners in dealing with complicated factual, legal and medical issues which arise during appeals.

In December 2006, the Appeal Commission launched its newly redesigned website. Improvements to the website include an improved search engine, redesigned graphics and home page, and additional information about the Appeal Commission and its processes. The new website, which can be accessed at www.appeal.mb.ca, is part of the Appeal Commission's commitment to improving communications with our stakeholders and demystifying the appeal process.

The Appeal Commission operates with a system of appointed full and part-time appeal commissioners. I would like to thank the Minister for helping to ensure that timely and competent appointments are made, which is essential to the effective operation of the Appeal Commission. I would also like to thank our stakeholders for their serious consideration and nomination of competent candidates for appointment to the Appeal Commission.

In January 2006, Lee Ann Martin joined the Appeal Commission as a full-time appeal commissioner and presiding officer. Lee Ann has made an outstanding contribution to the Appeal Commission.

Two new part-time appeal commissioners were also appointed in 2006: Barry Simoneau as a representative of employers and Grant Ogonowski as a representative of workers. Margaret Day, a full-time appeal commissioner representative of workers and Linda Butler, a part-time appeal commissioner representative of workers, were re-appointed.

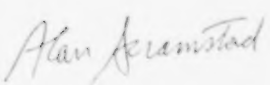
An experienced member of the Appeal Commission, Chris Monk, heard his final appeal as a commissioner representative of workers. On behalf of all commissioners and staff, I thank Chris for his 14 years of service and wish him the best in retirement.

In performing our services, appeal commissioners are supported by a group of dedicated and competent staff in the Office of the Registrar. Their assistance and support are essential to the Appeal Commission's successful operations.

I wish to thank all the commissioners and staff for their commitment and hard work which allowed us to have another successful year.

We all look forward to 2007.

Sincerely,



About the Appeal Commission

The Appeal Commission was established by legislative amendment to *The Workers Compensation Act* (the Act) in July 1990. The Appeal Commission is the final level of appeal in the workers compensation system. The Appeal Commission operates separately and independently from the WCB and is solely responsible for hearing all appeals from workers and employers concerning WCB Review Office or Assessment Committee decisions.

The full and part-time appeal commissioners are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for specific terms. The Act requires that the Appeal Commission consist of one or more appeal commissioners representing the public interest, one of whom is designated as Chief Appeal Commissioner, and one or more appeal commissioners representing workers and employers covered under the Act. The Chief Appeal Commissioner is responsible for the operation and conduct of matters relating to the Appeal Commission as established by the Act.

The Appeal Commission's conduct is governed by Regulation 279/91, *Appeal Commission Rules of Procedure*. The Rules of Procedure establish the responsibilities of the Chief Appeal Commissioner, the Registrar and the appeal panels to ensure that the integrity of the appeal system is protected and maintained.

Appeals are heard by panels of three commissioners, representing public, worker and employer interests, respectively. The commissioner representing the public interest is the presiding officer of the panel and is responsible for the conduct of the hearing/review and panel meetings.

Hearings and reviews are conducted in accordance with the rules of natural justice and procedural fairness. All parties to an appeal (i.e., the employer, worker and their representatives) are given an equal opportunity to present their case.

The Appeal Commission is a non-adversarial enquiry forum where parties with a direct interest in a matter provide oral or written evidence. An appeal panel has the ability to ask questions or obtain additional evidence which ensures that the panel has all the information necessary to reach a fair decision.

An appeal panel may hear witnesses from either or both parties and may subpoena witnesses or evidence that will assist the panel in reaching a decision. A party with a direct interest may appear before the panel to provide evidence or in some cases, ask the panel to conduct a paper review of the file which would not require the attendance of any party.

The Appeal Commission also acts as the final level of appeal for claims from victims of crime filed under the provisions of *The Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*.

Method of Appeal

Appellants can request a file review or oral hearing, however the Chief Appeal Commissioner or an appeal panel addressing an appeal have the final authority to determine the most appropriate method for an appeal.

File Review

An appeal can be decided by a file review if all the issues are easy to understand based on the file documents. The panel reaches a decision after it conducts a full review of the file documentation and any evidence submitted in writing by the parties with a direct interest. If an appeal is decided by a file review, interested parties do not have to appear in person before the appeal panel.

Some examples of appeals commonly decided by file review include:

- most assessment appeals
- factual matters such as the level of average earnings
- applications for an increase in permanent partial impairment where no wage loss is involved
- payment of medical aid/travel expenses
- appeals where the facts of the case are not in dispute

Oral Hearing

Oral hearings are the most common appeal forums, and they are where the more complex appeals are usually decided. The party requesting the hearing must appear in person to present the appeal to the panel verbally, although the appeal can be supported by a written submission. In some instances a party may be allowed to participate via teleconference. Witnesses may attend in support of the appeal, so long as the Appeal Commission is advised in advance that they will be attending.

Some examples of appeals decided by an oral hearing are:

- where additional evidence is to be presented
- where there is a fatality
- where serious injury has occurred
- where an occupational disease is involved
- where the decision may have an important impact on how WCB policy is interpreted or applied
- where the facts are in dispute

General Hearing/Review Information

- Hearings and reviews are scheduled as soon as the parties are ready to proceed.
- A worker or employer's access to file information is subject to certain restrictions contained in the Act. File access generally takes up to six weeks, but can be longer if objections to the release of information are received.
- Any evidence concerning an appeal must be provided to the Appeal Commission at least 5 business days before the review or hearing.
- A decision will be made within 60 days of the completion of the hearing or review.

After An Appeal

The Appeal Commission cannot clarify or change its decision once it has been made, except to correct typographical errors. The panel is unable to provide any further reasons or explanations for its decision, and cannot consider further arguments or submissions by the parties.

Once a decision has been made, there are limited remedies available to the parties under the Act. These remedies are:

1. Under Section 60.9 of the Act, if a party thinks the panel has acted outside its authority or has erred in applying the Act, Regulations or WCB policy, the party can approach the Board of Directors of the WCB and ask them to review the decision. The party must identify the error made by the panel. Should the Board of Directors consider that an error has been made, they may order that the appeal be re-heard.

2. Under Section 60.10 of the Act, if a party has new evidence which is substantial and material to the decision, they may apply to the Chief Appeal Commissioner and request reconsideration of the decision. The information must not have existed at the time of the original hearing, or been known to the applicant and also could not have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence. If the Chief Appeal Commissioner decides that the evidence meets the reconsideration provisions of the Act, a new hearing on the matter will be ordered. The Chief Appeal Commissioner is unable to consider further arguments about the evidence that was before the original panel.

The Appeal Commissioners

Full-Time Appeal Commissioners

The Chief Appeal Commissioner and full and part-time commissioners representing workers, employers and the public interest are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

There are currently four full-time commissioners:

Allan Finkel

Lee Ann Martin

Margaret Day

Alan Scramstad

Part-Time Appeal Commissioners

As of December 31, 2006, the Appeal Commission had thirteen part-time appeal commissioners, four representing the public interest, five representing workers and four representing employers. The services of the part-time commissioners are used when full-time commissioners are in conflict on a case, for vacation relief, when workloads increase and to maintain their level of expertise.

Current Roster

Mira Thow
Sherri Walsh
Byron Williams
Kristin Dangerfield

Chris Monk *
Bob Malazdrewich
Bill Leake
Linda Butler
Grant Ogonowski

Jane MacKay
Ron Koslowsky
Margaret Bencharski
Barrie Simoneau

* *Chris Monk retired effective December 31, 2006*

Highlights

- In April, the Registrar, Peter Weibe, was an invited speaker at the Manitoba Council of Administrative Tribunal's 1st Annual Conference. He presented on issues for senior staff and participated on a panel discussion about dealing with the ombudsman.
- Lee Ann Martin was appointed a full-time commissioner representing the public interest.
- Grant Ogonowski was appointed as a part-time appeal commissioner representing workers.
- Barrie Simoneau was appointed as a part-time appeal commissioner representing employers.
- Chris Monk retired after 14 years but will remain active until his outstanding cases are completed.
- The Appeal Commission launched a new website in December, featuring a new look and updated content, as well as an enhanced ability to search public decisions. The site can be viewed at [redacted].

Commissioner Workshops (continuing education)

Full and part-time appeal commissioners attend workshops throughout the year on topics related to workers compensation and administrative tribunals. As part of their training, workshops were held in 2006 on:

- Reasonable Accommodation
- Chiropractic
- Hearing Loss

In addition to the above workshops, commissioners participated in the following external training:

- Manitoba Council of Administrative Tribunals sessions:
  - "1st Annual Conference"
  - "Decision Writing"
  - "Running a Fair Hearing"
- Council of Canadian Administrative Tribunals conference:
  - "The Integrated Tribunal: Concept to Reality"
- British Columbia Council of Administrative Tribunals workshops:
  - "Hearing Skills"
  - "Decision Writing"
- Canadian Bar Association conference:
  - "Through the Frosted Glass: Practical Advice and Trends Towards Transparency in the Law"
- Association of Workers Compensation Boards and Commissions conference:
  - "The Tides of Change"

Appeal Commission Statistics

Total Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals carried forward from previous year	32	38	31
Hearings held (by appeal)	168	156	143
Reviews held (by appeal)	51	38	40
Cases in process	[41]	[32]	[38]
Cases adjourned	[5]	[4]	[3]
TOTAL APPEALS DECIDED	**205**	**196**	**173**

Appeals accepted	46	58	51
Appeals partially accepted	19	15	16
Appeals not accepted	140	123	106
TOTAL APPEALS DECIDED	**205**	**196**	**173**
Percentage accepted	22.4%	29.6%	29.5%
Percentage partially accepted	9.3%	7.6%	9.2%
Percentage not accepted	68.3%	62.8%	61.3%

Post Hearing Activities (cases in process)	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Cases awaiting further information requested by the panel	13	13	11
Cases awaiting decision	6	1	3
Decision writing	22	18	24
TOTAL	**41**	**32**	**38**

Total Worker Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	43	54	46
Appeals partially accepted	19	15	16
Appeals not accepted	129	115	88
TOTAL	**191**	**184**	**150**
Percentage accepted	22.5%	29.3%	30.6%
Percentage partially accepted	10.0%	8.2%	10.7%
Percentage not accepted	67.5%	62.5%	58.7%
Number of workers represented by:			
Legal Counsel	12	9	18
Union Representative	25	35	26
Worker Advisor	83	89	52
Advocates	14	10	14
Self Representation	54	38	37
Other	3	3	3

Worker Appeals to Claim/Rehabilitation Issues	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	43	54	46
Appeals partially accepted	19	15	16
Appeals not accepted	128	115	88
TOTAL	**190**	**184**	**150**
Percentage accepted	22.6%	29.3%	30.6%
Percentage partially accepted	10.0%	8.2%	10.7%
Percentage not accepted	67.4%	62.5%	58.7%

Worker Appeals to Assessment Issues	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	0	0	0
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	1	0	0
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**
Percentage accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	100%	0%	0%

Total Employer Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	3	4	4
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	11	8	18
TOTAL	**14**	**12**	**22**
Percentage accepted	21.4%	33.3%	18.2%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	78.6%	66.7%	81.8%
Number of employers represented by:			
Legal Counsel	1	1	2
Advocate	3	4	3
Employer Agent	9	7	15
Self Representation	1	0	2

Employer Appeals to Claim/Rehabilitation Issues	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	2	3	3
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	9	7	15
TOTAL	**11**	**10**	**18**
Percentage accepted	18.2%	30.0%	16.7%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	81.8%	70.0%	83.3%

Employer Appeals to Assessment Issues	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	1	1	1
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	2	1	3
TOTAL	**3**	**2**	**4**
Percentage accepted	33.3%	50.0%	25.0%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	66.7%	50.0%	75.0%

Total Third Party Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	0	0	1
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**1**
Percentage accepted	0%	0%	100%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	0%	0%	0%

Number of third parties represented by:

Legal Counsel	0	0	1
Union Representative	0	0	0
Worker Advisor	0	0	0
Advocates	0	0	0
Self Representation	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0

Case Type Claim	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	43	54	44
Appeals partially accepted	16	13	13
Appeals not accepted	126	111	97
TOTAL	**185**	**178**	**154**
Percentage accepted	23.2%	30.3%	28.6%
Percentage partially accepted	8.7%	7.3%	8.4%
Percentage not accepted	68.1%	62.4%	63.0%

Case Type Rehabilitation	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	2	3	5
Appeals partially accepted	3	2	3
Appeals not accepted	11	11	6
TOTAL	**16**	**16**	**14**
Percentage accepted	12.4%	18.8%	35.7%
Percentage partially accepted	18.8%	12.4%	21.4%
Percentage not accepted	68.8%	68.8%	42.9%

Case Type Assessment	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	1	1	2
Appeals partially accepted	0	0	0
Appeals not accepted	3	1	3
TOTAL	**4**	**2**	**5**
Percentage accepted	25.0%	50.0%	40.0%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	75.0%	50.0%	60.0%

TOTAL CASES DECIDED	**205**	**196**	**173**

Most Common Issues Addressed	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Entitlement to wage loss benefits (post 1992)	72	82	74
Claim Acceptance	57	53	47
Is present condition related to the compensable injury	42	38	34
Entitlement to medical aid payment	26	13	10
Has worker recovered from the compensable injury	23	18	10
Should responsibility for surgery be accepted	12	6	3
Request for Medical Review Panel	8	11	10
Deeming process	7	5	6
Discretionary rehabilitation expense	6	4	1
Was the vocational rehabilitation plan appropriate	6	3	1
Is worker capable of performing modified duties	5	13	5
Mitigation	5	10	3
Average earnings policy	4	1	0
Entitlement to a permanent partial impairment award	3	6	3
Entitlement to an increase in the permanent partial impairment award	3	4	1
Entitlement to temporary total disability benefits (pre 1992)	3	4	1
Entitlement to ongoing chiropractic treatment	3	0	0
Is the chronic pain related to the compensable injury	2	1	0
Has the permanent partial impairment award been correctly calculated	2	4	3
Entitlement to preventive rehabilitation	2	1	1
Other Issues	23	44	46
TOTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED	**314**	**321**	**259**

Reconsiderations Under Section 60.10 of the Act	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Number of requests decided	19	19	9
Reconsiderations granted	5	1	2
Referred back to the WCB to address new issues identified by the Chief Appeal Commissioner/designate	0	0	0

File Access Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Worker appeals	8	8	7
Employer appeals	4	2	2
TOTAL FILE ACCESS APPEALS	**12**	**10**	**9**

Total Appeals	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Appeals accepted	1	0	0
Appeals partially accepted	0	1	0
Appeals not accepted	5	3	3
TOTAL	**6**	**4**	**3**
Percentage accepted	16.7%	0%	0%
Percentage partially accepted	0%	25.0%	0%
Percentage not accepted	83.3%	75.0%	100%

Service Levels

The Service Level Report was instituted in 1997. This tracking system allows the Office of the Registrar to review the time it takes an appeal to move through the appeal process. Service levels are reviewed at various stages of the appeal process to identify delays and to determine if administrative improvements can be made.

The Appeal Commission personally contacts all interested parties with respect to the scheduling of hearings. Historically, the Appeal Commission has been able to schedule a hearing or review within six weeks of receiving an appeal. It is found, however, that this does not allow sufficient time for the parties to fully prepare.

According to Regulation, an appeal panel must publish its decision within 60 days following the conclusion of a hearing. A hearing is considered to have concluded once the panel obtains the necessary information to allow it to make a decision.

Service Level Statistics **(Based on decisions published as at December 31, 2006)**	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Average time from date appeal received to date of hearing	16.46 wks	12.76 wks	14.02 wks
Average time from hearing date to decision published	9.62 wks	11.23 wks	9.87 wks
[Average time from date of decision to decision published]	*[6.91 wks]*	*[6.66 wks]*	*[5.59 wks]*
AVERAGE TIME FROM DATE APPEAL RECEIVED TO DECISION PUBLISHED*	**26.08 wks**	**23.99 wks**	**23.89 wks**

Includes all cases where the panel did not make a decision immediately after the hearing/review due to a request for additional information.

About Medical Review Panels

Medical Review Panels enable the WCB or Appeal Commission to obtain impartial, independent advice on medical matters that affect a worker's right to compensation.

Subsection 67(3) of the Act allows the WCB or Appeal Commission the discretion to refer a medical matter to a Medical Review Panel for an independent opinion. This may occur when a claim is fairly complex and an independent expert opinion is required.

Subsection 67(4) of the Act establishes the right of an injured worker to a Medical Review Panel if there is a difference of opinion on a medical matter between the worker's physician and a WCB medical advisor and this difference affects the worker's entitlement to compensation. A Medical Review Panel must be convened if a difference of opinion, as defined by subsection 67(1) of the Act, exists.

Subsection 67(4.1) of the Act provides that an employer may request that the WCB refer a medical matter to a Medical Review Panel for its opinion. The medical matter must be real and substantial and affect entitlement to compensation.

A Medical Review Panel is comprised of a Chairperson and two panel members. The Minister responsible for the Act appoints the Chairperson and the alternate Chairperson. The worker and employer select the other two panel members from a list of physicians, provided by the College of Physician and Surgeons, who specialize in the matter under consideration. In addition, specialist consultants in other fields may be invited to attend and assist the panel.

Physicians who have treated the worker, who examine workers on behalf of the employer, or who have acted as consultants in the treatment of the worker are not eligible to serve on the Medical Review Panel.

The independent nature of the Medical Review Panel process ensures that the medical advice obtained is impartial and is based upon the facts of the case as documented on file and as discovered through the process.

The findings of a Medical Review Panel are considered evidentiary in nature and are not binding upon the WCB or the Appeal Commission.

The Chairperson of Medical Review Panels is Dr. Gary Beazley. The Alternate Chairperson is Dr. Mallory Fast.

Medical Review Panel Statistics

Medical Review Panels (MRPs)	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Total MRPs convened	5	12	32
MRPs awaiting scheduling	2	3	3
INITIATED BY			
Primary Adjudication	1	6	21
Review Office	1	6	7
Appeal Commission	3	0	4
CONVENED UNDER			
Subsection 67(3)	3	3	7
Subsection 67(4)	2	9	25
Subsection 67(4.1)	0	0	0

Medical Review Panels Convened by Area of Medical Specialty	YEAR ENDING 2006	YEAR ENDING 2005	YEAR ENDING 2004
Orthopaedic Surgery	5	5	22
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation	0	4	6
Ophthalmology	0	1	0
Otolaryngology	0	1	0
Respiratory Medicine	0	1	2
Neurology	0	0	2
TOTAL	**5**	**12**	**32**

Service Levels

The scheduling of a Medical Review Panel is a complex process where a panel of specialists and consultants are brought together on a specific day to meet, examine a worker and answer questions placed to them. This involves arranging a time convenient to all parties, the preparation of documents and the publishing of the Medical Review Panel findings.

Medical Review Panel Service Level Statistics	**YEAR ENDING 2006**	**YEAR ENDING 2005**	**YEAR ENDING 2004**
Average time from date of request to date MRP held	27.29 wks	22.10 wks	24.32 wks
Average time from date of MRP to date report is published	4.74 wks	6.85 wks	4.93 wks
AVERAGE TIME FROM DATE OF REQUEST TO DATE REPORT IS PUBLISHED	**32.03 wks**	**28.95 wks**	**29.25 wks**

THE APPEAL COMMISSION

THE WORKERS COMPENSATION ACT OF MANITOBA

600 – 330 St. Mary Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3Z5

E-mail: appeal@appeal.mb.ca
Internet: www.appeal.mb.ca

COMMITTED TO FAIRNESS

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